MAHONE VINDICATED

A SWEEPING VICTORY IN VIRGINIA

The Coalitionists Carry the State by 12,000 Ma Jority-The Crushing of Mr. Welfe in Penusylvania-New York State Ticket Elected.

Special to 1 - REPUBLICAN.
PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 9.—Details of the election reach Colonel Cameron and Senstor Ma hone rapidly and confirm The Republican dis patches of last night. Colonel Cameron has just told your correspondent that his majority will certainly reach twolve thousand and that the

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 9.-Later returns still further reduce the Democratic gains in the Legislature, and there is now no hope of regain-ing lost ground in the counties to hear from. Pretty full returns have been received from over half the State, and the indications are that Cam-oron is elected and that the Readjusters will have a good working majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. At the Readjusters' headquarters they claim the election of the State ticket by not less than 15,000 majority, and a majority in the Legislature of 17 to 20 on joint ballot. They are exceedingly indicant to night, marching in vivo-

exceedingly juditant to-night, marching in pro-cession through the streets with a band of music and firing cannon.

The Watg (Readjuster organ), in an editorial on the result in Virginia, will to-morrow say: "Our vic-tory is certain. We have not yet received suffi-cient returns to give exact or even approximate figures of our majorities has a broad or seven." eient returns to give exact or even approximate figures of our majorities, but we know enough to be quite positive that Colonel Cameron and our whole State ticket are elected by a majority of not less than 12,000, and that we have carried both branches of the General Assembly by a joint majority exceeding that of the Legislature of 1879-80. Indeed, the returns, as far as received fully justify claiming a majority of 20,000 for our State ticket, but out of abundant caution we decline to claim everything we might reasonably do. At any rate our victory is complete, and at least the people have selected a government which will accomplish readjustment and give effect in full to the popular will. There is no doubt of this."

PETERBRUEG, VA., Nov. 9.—Returns received here to-night from different parts of the State give Camto-night from different parts of the State give Cam-in the neighborhood of 12,000 majority.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 9 .- In Brooklyn today the Republicans are jubilant over their vic-tory. They have elected their mayor, sheriff, supervisor-at-large, one senator, one assembly man, and 10 supervisors out of 43, and 5 aldermen. For mayor the vote was: Seth Low, Republican, 45,434; James Howell, Democrat, 40,837. The World's legislative table makes the State—Senate, Democrats, 17; Republicans; and claims the election of the State Original States of Democrats and 61 Republicans; and claims the election of the State Original States. the election of the State officers by majorities ranging from 2,000 on Mr. Purcell to over 20,000 on

faxwell for State treasurer.

The Tribune, from advices thus far received, estimates Carr's majority at 8,709. The senate it thinks will stand 17 Democrats to 15 Republicans, and the assembly 66 Democrats to 62 Republicans. The Sun say: "Neither party has elected its en show. Carr, Republican, for secretary of State, runs ahead of his ticket in nearly every county, and is probably elected by about 4,000 plurality over Purcell, Maxwell, Democrat, for treasurer, defeats Husted, Republican, by an estimated majority of 10,000 to 15,000. The figures are insufficient on the rest of the State ticket to indicate the results. Each party claims the election of its ticket by 2,000. The official count will be necessary to determine the result. The majority will probably be only a few hundred each way. The Democrata have carried bundred each way. The Democrats have carried the Legislature by eight or ten on joint ballot. The Senate will stand seventeen Democrats to fitteen Republicans. The assembly will probably be composed of sixty-eight Democrats and sixty Republicans. One or two doubtful districts have not been heard from, but they will not wipe out the majority, even if conceded to the Republicans. Messrs. Skinner and Wadsworth, Republicans, for Congress, to succeed Senators Miller and Lapham, are elected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9,-The only point of note de veloped by the later election returns in this city to-day is the overwhelming defeat in the minth penatorial district of Spinola, the promany still retains a good majority in the board of aldermen, although it has been defeated in the principal city offices, surrogate, and district attor-

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Revised estimates received from all but five counties in the State give Bally, Republican, for State Treasurer, lurality. The following is the vot tles: Bally—Allegheny.4,726; Armstrong,407; Beaver, 180; Blair, 840; Bradford, 1,207; Butler, 180; Cameron, 28; Chester, 1,900; Crawford, 689; Dauphit 70; Huntington, 507; Indiana, 1,928; Lackawana 200: Lancaster, 4,000: Lawrence, Stfr Lebanon, 1,505 McKean, 500; Mercer, 310; Philadelphia, 13,459; Potter, 600; Snyder, 102; Somerset, 1,400 Susquehanna, 850; Tioga, 1,554; Ve-nango, 810; Warren, 554; Washington, 650; total, 2,006. Noble—Adams, 823; Bedford, 240; Berks, 5,000; Bucks, 1,080; Cambria, 500; Car-bon, 568; Centre, 1,180; Ciarion, 990; Clearfield 1,558; Clinten, 684; Columbia, 1,184; Cumberland, 1,203; Elk, 610; Fayette, 900; Fulton, 375; Greene, 1,460; Lefferson, 100; Lunter, 256; Lehten, 1,480; Jefferson, 100; Juniata, 280; Lehigh, 1,220; Leurene, 1,827; Lycoming, 850; Mifflin 213; Monroe, 899; Montgomery, 361; Montour, 449; Northampton, 2,470; Northumberland, 1,462; Perry, 25; Pike, 700; Bebuyikill, 200; Sullivan, 100; Union, 400; Wayne, MS, Weithneysland, 880; Wessiles, 255; Versiles, 2 reland, 850; Wyoming, 165; York

\$.764. Total, 36,721. Bally's plurality, 6,285. Full returns from the second senatorial district, in which there was a contest between two Democrats, show that Kennedy, the anti-McMuller This district among other wards takes in the famous fourth, which heretofore has always been parried by the McMullen interest.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9 .- Returns from the counties are still incomplete, but sufficient to base an estimate of the general result. Republicans have gained unexpected, victories in several Democratic counties, including senators in Har-ford, where Allen, Republican, is elected over Stump, Democrat, who was president of the last senate. They also Igain senators in Talbo Prince George's and St. Mary's counties.

The next senate will stand, according to present

estimates, 16 Democrats and 10 Republicans. In he last senate there were 7 Republicans and 19 democrats. Based on the same estimates the house will stand 59 Democrats and 32 Republic The Republicans have elected Frederick Stone, ne Republican nominee for chief judge in the seventh judicial district, composed of Charles, St. Mary's, and other counties in lower Maryland. John D. Brooke, Republican nomines for associate judge for the same district, is also elected. In Howard County the home of United States Senator A. P. Gorman where the contest was more animated and excit ing than in any other county, the Independent Democrats having nominated a ticket and made: strong fight against the regular nominees, the reg-ular Democratic ticket is said to be elected by an average majority of 250. Warfield, Democ candidate for senator, has a majority of 543 over Orson Adams, Republican candidate,

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 9 .- Returns from 195 cities, townships, and precincts, received up to eight o'clock, give Hubbard, Republican; for Govor, 20,060; Johnson, Democrat, 11,520. This is ut one-third of the vote of the State, and indicates a falling off of 80 to 40 per cent. from the wote of last year. If the other precincts your in the same proportion, Hubbard's ma-jority will be from 20,000 to 28,000. The rest of the ticket is about the same except for supreme judge, Van Zubury, Republican, polls 1.000 behind Hubbard in the precincts returned. Ramse, County gives 2,508 for Hubbard and 3,446 for John on; Henneple County, 2,946 for Hubbard and

LINCOLN, NER., Nov. 9 .- The elections

Court judge, and L. B. Fifield and Isaac Powers for University rescuts were elected by from 15,000 to 18,000 majority in the State, this being about the usual majority for the Republican ticket. These

were the only State officers voted for.

OMARA, Ngm., Nov. 9.—The returns from the State are incomplete, but the Republican majority is estimated at 20,000, a slight gain. Little interest is taken in the State icket, which comprises only a justice of the Supreme Court, re-elected, and two regents of the University. Pairfield and Rowers, elected.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUERS, Nov. 9 .- About one-half of the State heard from rive a net Democratic gain of about 5,500. The Republican majority to overcome on a basis of the figures made is 26,000, so that the Democratic rates of gain would have to be more than double on the balance of the State to defeat the Republican ticket To-night the Republicans are very confident, and the secretary of the Republican State Contral Committee claims the State by 7,500 majority. The Democrats still claim the election of Falk, treasurer.

publican State ticket, and the plurality is on at not less than 6,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9 .- Returns are coming in freely from central and northern coun-ties. But few of the southern and eastern counties which are nearly all Democratic, have yet reported. The Democratic central committee claim the election of the State ticket by from 30,000 to 30,000 and the Posionists concede their overwhelming defeat. Three-fourths of both oranches of the legislature will be Democratic General Lowery, the successful candidate for Gov-ernor, is at the headquarters of the committee tolay, receiving the congratulations of his friends

TOPEKA, KAN., Nov. 9 .- The elections throughout this State, excited less interest than usual, except in a local way. In many counties there was no party contest. In places where the Democrats have heretofore had a show the Democrats have heretofore had a show of success the canvass has been quite active, but the State central committee has not been advised of any Republican losses. Returns come in slowly. The entire vote is not over 50 per cent, of the usual number polled. The Prohi-bitionists have drawn 12,000 or 15,000 votes from

DENVER, Co., Nov. 9.—Fuller returns from the city give Morris, Republican, for mayor, 319 majority over the Greenbackers' and People's candidate. County returns, with two precincts to hear from, give Spangler, Republican, for sheriff, 916 majority, being a Republican gain on the vote of 1879 of about 190. The lowest estimate places Denver's majority over all the other four towns for permanent capital at about 10,000.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 9 .- The Repub icans elected ten of the fourteen senators voted for yesterday, giving them seventeen of the twen ty-four senators. The house stands, according to the Courant's returns, 149 Republicans, to 98 Demo

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The latest returns from New Jersey show the political status of the next Legislature as follows; Senate—Republicans 13, Democrats 8; Democratic gain 3. House of assembly—Republicans 30, Democrats 30; Demo

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 9 .- With two towns hear from, the total State vote is: Long. 96.582 Thompson, 58,558: Andrews, 4,775; Aimy, 1,841. There are to be recounts of the votes for represen-tatives in Middlesex districts twenty-one and

Notes of the Election.

A special dispatch from Madison, Wis., says
"The temperance ticket has received at least 25,

Fairfax County, Virginia, gave Colonel W. E. Cameron 107 majority, and R. R. Farr for the house of delegates 168 majority.

Special advices show conclusively the election to the house of delegates of Robert M. Mayo from Westmoreland and Northumberland Counties, Virginia, and Duff Green from King George and

Mr. Tom Kalbfus, of the Sunday Herald, received a dispatch yesterday from J. H. Chamberlayne, of the Richmond State, saying: "Cameron is elected by several thousand majority. Complexion of the gislature still doubtful, with odds on the Re

Commissioner Raum yesterday received the folowing dispatch from Collector James G. Brady, at Petersburg, Va.: "The few reports that we have are up to expectations. Goode beaten and Norfolk ours by over 400 majority. Norfolk county—Des-endorf's home—we have carried by 1,000 majority. Ballot-boxes stuffed in Portsmouth."

The vote at the Waterford, Londonn County,

The vote at the Waterford, Loudonn County, Virginia, precinct, was as follows: Daniel, 77; Cameron, 55; Barbour, 74; Lewis, 56; McKinney, 78; Blair, 54; Heaton, 62; Glddlings, 78; Plaster 69; Fry, 49; Gaver, 70; Scott, 73; Jones, 54; scattering, 4. One hundred and eighty-nine votes were polled, sixty less than in the presdential of any city in the country was fully justified by the clouder of both officers and men last night. There election,

Commissioner Raum yesterday afternoon re-ceived the following dispatch from Collector Brady at Petersburg: "Thanks to you for Pairbox. Re-ilable reports come in slow, but all we have are very good. Our majority in Jorgensen's district is heavy, and we have carried all of Dezendorf's except Portsmouth. Unless all our careful esti-mates of this morning are erroneous we have elected Comeron by over 10,000 majority and carried the Legislature."

Marriage of an Ex-President CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 6 .- Ex-President Diaz was married last evening to Miss Romero Rubisco. The ceremony was performed by a civil magistrate. The witnesses for General Diaz were ident Gongalez and General Pacheco: for the

bride, Ramon G. Gozman and Manuel Laavedra. It is reported on good authority that the relations between Mexico and Guatemala are very critical. The Elections in Berlin.

London, Nov. 9 .- The Standard's Berlin orrespondent says: "Of twenty second elections the results of which are so far known, the Lib erals have carried 15, the Socialists 4 and the Clericals 1. Nobody here believes that Prince Bismarch's threatened resignation is anything more than a pretense put forth to influence the supplementary elections."

Bealin, Nov. 9 .- It is believed in well-Informed circles that Prince Biamarck, who sent a distinct expression of the Emperor's wishes in regard to the present situation, and that the Empe-ror's declarations will be such as will strengthen Prince Bismarck's position.

Combetta Ends the Debate

Paris, Nov. 9 .- At the end of a logn de Talli, Nov. 8.—At the ent of a logic debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day Cambetta moved the order of the day, declaring that France is resolved loyally to observe the treaty with the Bey. The motion was adopted by an affirmative vote of 379. The house then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-Adelina Patti appeared in concert last night at cinway Hall and was enthusiastically received. -The Old State House at Austin, Texas, was to ally destroyed by fire yesterday, with all its con-tents. It is a great loss to the State.

tents. It is a great loss to the State.

—James Button, a young planter, shot and killed Constable Nat. Gibson at Fort Mill, S. C., yesterday. Seven shots were fired by the two men.

—M. is Marquis de Rochambesin and Mine, la Marquise de Rochambesin shots were in morning on board the steamer St. Laurent for France.

—The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads did not follow the advance in freights which was made by the Vanderbilt lines, but decided that it would not be expedient to do so at present.

CABLE CATCHES.

Gladstone, at the Lord Mayor's banquet last night, mid he could discern signs of improvement in Among the persons arrested in Ireland yesterday under the coercion act are James Ennis, a Wedfore andlord; three Ballininan farmers, and the secretary of the Palias Green branch of the Land League. Mr. Egan writes from Paris to the Freeman's Jounol of Dublin, confirming the authenticity of the man ifrate of the Home Rule League made public on Mon day. He says it had the full maction of all the "sue

FIRE THIS MORNING.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Old "Intelligencer" Building in Flam Wash Williams, R. O. Polkisbors, Julius Lansburgh, and W. R. Har-rover the Losers.

The alarm of fire at 1:30 this morning, m box 17, was caused by a couff gation in the orth and fifth floors of R. O. Polkinborn's print fourth and fifth floors of R. O. Politinborn's print-ing office, on D, near Seventh streets northwest. These floors are occupied by Wash B. Williams as a work-shop, and among the articles stored in them were one thousand yards of carpet belonging to the Government. When the fremen effected an entrance the flames were hursting through the roof, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the material, in a few minutes the entire upper portion of the building was one sheet of flame. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting a stream of water into the burning por

tion,

OWING TO THE INTEREST HEAT,
which drove the firemen down stairs. The adjoining building, which is occupied by Wash B.
Williams' furniture establishment, was at one
time in considerable danger, but the firemen suceded in playing two good streams upon it from ceeded in playing two good streams upon it from the top and thus saved it. The entire fire depart-ment was early on the ground, but was compelled to devote its labor to confining the flames to the building in which they originated. Within half an hour from the time the alarm was first sounded the top floors were a smouldering ruln and the fire was making considerable headway in the third floor, used as a printing office. A quantity of val-uable material in this portion of the building. uable material in this portion of comprising machinery, paper, &c.,

and well directed streams of water were soon in play. Mr. Wash B. Williams will prove the prin-pal loser, all the tools and stock in the shop being ruined. He stated however that he thought he was fully protected by insurance. Within an hour the fire was completely under control, having been confined exclusively to the upper floors. THE PIRE ORIGINATED

in a small room on the fourth floor, used by Ben-jemin Chambers, a die-sluker and machinist. On Mr. Williams' floors were stored about 2,000 yards of carpeting and a quantity of drapery and up-holsters work, all of which is ruined. The esti-mated less of Mr.Williams is \$5,000 and of Mr. R. O. Polkinhorn at least \$4,000 on stock. The assessed value of the building is \$40,000, and Mr. Polkinhorn considers it utterly useless for further business, as it will have to be entirely rebuilt. He had a large supply of paper on hand which together, with the printing material, is worthless and will have to be renewed. The building which is a five story brick, forty-two by one hundred and ten feet, was com-pleteted in 1850 and has since been used as a printing office in the first, second, and third floors. As near as could be ascertained THE TOTAL DAMAGE WILL BE

fully \$25,000, fully covered by insurance. Owing to a high wind which prevailed there were grave fears for the property on Louisiana avenue in the rear of the burning building, but the fremen worked manfully and prevented the spread of the fiames. Beck's saloon, adjoining the building, was considerably damaged by water, probably was considerably damaged by water, probably \$200 worth, and the roof was considerably burned. Julius Lansburg loses about \$5,000 by damage of smoke and water to his stock of carpeting and upholstery. W. H. Harrover, stoves and hardware damaged upward of \$1,000 by water. All these merchants are fully insured. Cheif Cronin, at a quarter past three o'clock, reported the fire extinguished, and the damage to be between \$20,000 and \$50,000. He complaimed of a scarcity of water, and said had it not been for this drawback the flames would not have made such raid head. he flames would not have made such rapid head

ray. This was one of the most brilliant fires that this city has seen in many years. The scene when the fire was at its height was ONE OF PRIGHTFUL GRANDEUR.

The interior of the two u per stories seemed to be one lurid burning mass, and as the wind blew the flames they burst through the window-open; ngs, curled around the walls and licked the roo with their flery tongues until it melted from their burning caresses and fell a charred and shapeless mass. The light from the burning building shed its rays far and wide, and hundreds were drawn to the locality, lining the sidewalks and gezing at the fascination of the brilliant scene. Men, whose unkempt appearance showed that thrust themselves into their clothes and rushed to witness the devastation of the flames. Then there were ladies whose fur-lined circulars and ample waterproofs hid the evidences of a hasty oilet, but which the naughty wind occasionall

gave glimpses of.
THE PIREMEN WORKED WITH A WILL, THE FIRMEN WORKED WITH A WILL, and to their bravery and perseverance is the safety of the adjoining buildings due. Had they been less prompt, less courageous, or less persistent all the buildings on the entire square might have fallen before the devouring element, and the pe-cuniary loss have been enormous. Toogreat peaks cannot be given to the noble firemen who worked

was no flurry, no confusion, no misunderstanding but each steamer took the position assigns It without any jar; the necessary orders were is med in the quiet but firm tones or command tha at once enforced ready obedience and their whole demeanor and action during the entire fire gave positive evidence of the perfection of the orga

now rendered worthless by the fire, is the one in which the old National Intelligencer was published through the war and during the last years of its existence, and in which the Sunday Herald w. first issued by the force of writers of the Intelligen cer. It was built by the proprietors of the Intelli-gencer about the beginning of the late war and was universally known as the Intelligencer Building until it was purchased about 1872 by Mr. Henry Polkinhorn, its present owner, since which time i vas known to many as the Polkinhorn Building.

GENERAL MEIG'S REPORT. the Hall of Becords, New Peusion Offic

and Other Matters.

The annual report of Quartermaster-General Meigs has been transmitted to the Secre-tary of War. The report is a voluminous one, and shows in detail the operations of the Departme during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881. contains a number of recommendation regarding the service of the Department, including a renewal of his past recommendation f the erection of a building for the safe keeping records of the Executive Departments not frequent use. In reviewing his recommendation for a Hall of Records, General Meig says: "There can be no doubt as to the value and economy of such a building. An appropria-tion therefor has passed the Senate unanimously but in the last hours of the late Congress it failed in conference. General Meigs then refers to the proposed new building for the Pension Office, and says that owing to a verbal defect in the law providing for the erection of this building, it has been and still is impossible to begin the work. He therefore recommends further legislative action.

Defending the French Policy

Paris, Nov. 9 .- In the Chamber of Depties to-day Premier Ferry replied to M. Clem ceau's attacks on the government. He said th verument would have been open to censure if it had not supported the interests of French sub-jects. The time had arrived to terminate intrigues against French influence in Tunis. It was impossible to adjust frontier disputes amicably, because of the impotency of the Rey. The Cabinet had followed the constant tradition of French diplomacy, and guarded French interests by means of a protectorate which permitted France to take what others would have taken. It was the role, reserve of clouds the frontier of Algeria. sole means of closing the frontier of Algeria against dangers threatened by the possible exten-sion of the Eastern conflict to the Mediterranean

The Usual Kentucky Murder. OWINGSVILLS, KY., Nov. 9-The body William Schultz, with a pistol-bail in the head, was found two miles out on the turnpike yesterwas round two links of the day. Samuel Daggett was arrested and charged with the murder. Both were well-connected young with the murder. Both were well-connected young

A NEW YORK TRACEDY

Fall of a Tenement House Several Per

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 .- At 6:55 o'clock this morning the three-story tenement house at the southeast corner of South Fifth avenue and Grand street, fell in, burying the occupants in the ruigs. The fire department were immediately aummoned. At about half-past one they heard the cries of a woman, who was wedged beneath some timbers that they had just uncovered. She called to them that something was lying on her chest which prevented her from moving. In reply they gave her instructions in regard to breathing and holding her hand over her mouths so that the dust raised by the work of exavation. so that the dust raised by the work of excavation might not stiffe her. It was found to be a very difficult work to get at her, and the labor of digging her out was c mueuced. It was reported that the woman was Mrs. Hill It was also reported so afterward that a boy had been found alive in the afterward that a boy had been found alive in the ruins, a lad so wedged that he could not easily be extricated. John Rudolph, who lived about Holland & O'Brien's liquor store, said that he and his family were about sitting down to break fast when he heard the gravel falling from the roof and at the same time the plaster on the walls and ceiling commenced to crack. He sprang behind his wife, and, extending his arms over his children, CRIED FOR THISE TO LEAVE.

As he spoke the tabe fell on his wife, and with a crash the ceiling came down, burying her out of sight. He managed to crawl out. He saved his four children and another woman. Charles Saville, a manufacturer of artificial flowers, occupied the third floor and the attic. His family comisted of himself, his wife and two daugh-

the third floor and the attic. His family consisted of himself, his wife and two daughters, agd 17 and 7 respectively. He says that his family estaped uninjured with the exception of the youngest daughter; he does not know where she is. He says that about seven o'clock this morning he heard a runbling noise and jumped up, putting on only his pantaloons and had barely time to get out of the building when it came down with a crash. ing when it came down with a crash.

TWO HOURDS FILL INSTEAD OF ONE, as first reported, namely, Nos. 53 and 55 Grand street. Mr. and Mrs. Hill and two children were the occupants of the first floor of 53 Grand street. This evening the firemen rescued a woman from under the rulns, who proved to be Mrs. Hill. She under the rules, who proved to be Mrs. Hill. She was severely bruised and was suffering from the shock. The list of dead bodies has been swelled to seven. The bodies of John Thempson, a negro thirty years of age, and Frank and Chester Hill, two children, have been added to those already found. It is believed that more dead will be brought to light as the excavation proceeds. The police have driven the tenants out of the adjoining house, which has been injured, and is very shaky. The building inspectors say that the accident was due to failing aspectors say that the accident was due to fallin

of 53 Grand street were Mrs. Bader and two sons who occupied the second floor. The mother and one son escaped with bruises. The other son, Jo-seph, thirty-four years of age, was severely crushed. On the third floor lived Mrs. Kraub and John Kraub, her son. Both were killed. On the ground floor of 55 Grand street the clothing store of Morris & Soloman had their stock damaged to the amount of \$8,000. On the first floor, Mrs. Rudolph was killed. Her husband and four children escaped with slight bruises. The second floor was occupied by Mr. Wolff and four children. The father and mother escaped, but the fate of the children is not known. On the third floor were Mr. Sapphey, wife and one child. The latter was killed, but the parents escaped. The loss of the owners of No. 53 Grand street is put at \$15,000 and No. 55 at \$10,000. Mr W. P. Esterbrook, Inspector of buildings, stated to a reporter that notice would have been served upon the owners of the building yesterday but for its being a holiday. The building had been con-

The dead bodies of Mrs. Kraub and her son John The dead bodies of Mrs. Kraub and her son John were then discovered and conveyed to an undertakers. The next body discovered was that of Mrs. Louise Rudolph, whose skull was battered out of human semblance, and whose limbs were broken and twisted. The others tilled were Francis Hill, aged four years, an infant son of Mrs. Hill; Mrs. Mary Saville and her daughter Minnle, Lobo Theorems. John Thompson, and an unknown man. The se-verely injured are Miss Balder, Joseph Balder, John Gillespie, John K. Hill, Mrs. Minnie Hill, Martin, Charles, and John Rudolph, and Mary Saville, some of whom will die. The firemen con-

LONDON, Nov. 9 .- The new Lord Mayor went in solemn procession to Guildhall with the usual ancient display, which drew immense crowds of spectators, and, with a modern inno. oring the American people, which was received with great enthusiasm. The Stars and Stripes were carried in the and Stripes were carried in the procession preceded by the drum and fife band of the fourth battalion of City of London militial playing the Star Spaugled Banner. After a short nterval came the band from the training-ship Warspite playing Yankee Doodle. The America flag as it came in view was received with a general clapping of hands and cheers by the spectators. The same honor was not conspicuously rendered to any other feature of the procession except when the coaches of the new and old mayors passed by. There was a striking demonstration as the proce on passed the managing offices of the United States Cable Company on Broad street. Four young ladies waved American flags from the windows as the banner of the free went by, and there was loud and continued applause. A great demonstration was also made at the American Exchange on the Strand. Three hundred ladie waved the American colors from the balconies Among the decorations throughout the city the

American flag was conspicuous. A Squint Toward Unification, VIENNA, Oct. 9.—Count Andrassy in his remarks in the Hungarian delegation yesterday said that during the whole of his ministerial career he had been convinced that the union of Italy and Austria was a great and important factor in preservation of European equalibrium

President Arthur. New York, Nov. 9.—President Arthur during the day and evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was visited by Postmisster-General James, Wayne MacVeagh. Secretary Haline, ex-Senator Conkling, Thurlow Weed, General Grant, Marshall Jewell, and Senator Blair.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS. HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS is in the city.

HORATIO C. BURCHARD, Director of the Mint, is at he Pacific, Chicago. SECRETARY FOLGER is an expert rod and line fishrman. He will soon be trolling for sharks.

THE Government receipts yesterday were: Fronternal revenue, \$30,319.11; customs, \$140,760,45. Ms. J. C. Humston, the American manager of the New York Associated Press, is stopping at the Riggs

ntroduce his carriages into universal use there.

DANIEL PRATT says he is going to Wasington this
winter. He will not associate with ordinary cranke
inless the authorities radroad him home by the same

EX-BREATOR CHAPPER says he does not know any thing about the star-routes; that he does n any office, and that he is out of politics, as he hopes the Republican party will pull thre Arapahoe County.

MR. JAMES EDWIN SPEAR, for a number of year leading writer on the Cincinnal Enquirer, but at present of the New York World, is in the city. He will set as editorial correspondent of the World from Washington this winter.

ATTENTION having been called to the alleged adu erations of beer in New York city. Commissions Rnum said yesterday that he intends to cause a ger ral examination to be made of the materials use be manufacture of beer all over the country. COMMISSIONS as postmasters were sent to the fol-lowing persons yesterday: John W. Crouch, Chase Baitimore County, Maryland; Robest N. Bruce, Sper ryville, Rappalannock County, Virginia William H. Sharpnack, Freeport, Wirt County, West Virginia

A TELEMENTAN just received by Acting Secretar French from Assistant United States Treasurer Hi house reports that he accepted the only offer ma-yesterday to sell bonds under the recent circular the Department, the amount being \$2,350 of conti-

one is.

"This said the good Mr. MacVengh:

"This place is unhealthy, they seagh;
"Its very malarious,
And health so precarious,
I'll take up my bed and aweagh.!"

It take up my see and aweago.

JUDGE SHANNON's reappointment as United States Judge of Dakota is strongly arged by his friends, who, it is intimated, are quite as nonzerous as those opposing him. It is said that the services of one office of the Department of Justice are devoted exclusively to the examination of complaints against Turritorial Judges. The publication of the charges against Judge Shannon is said to be the work of those opposing his resource input.

GARFIELD HOSPITAL.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Important Meeting Last Night at the Ebbitt House Adoption of a Set of Rules—Circulars Sent Throughout the Country—Amount of Subscriptions Expected.

The executive committee of the Gardd Memorial Hospital met at 7 o'clock last night in the Red Parlor of the Ebbit House, General W. T. Sherman in the chair. The following gentle-men of the committee were also present: Ex-Secmen of the committee were also present: Ex-secretary Windom, Commissioner Dent. Dr. Toner,
Dr. Ashford, Dr. J. Ford Thombson, Dr. Russy, Dr.
William G. Palmer, Dr. Smith Townshend, Judge
Advocate-General Swaim, and Messrs, K. Frank
Riggs, H. A. Willard, Reginald Fendall, A. S.
Solomons, Lewis Davis, H. H. Garnet, and John A.
Baker.

sure the success of the enterprise.

Dr. Ashford, of the committee on rules, reported field and his to me will plainly tell their own Regulations of the executive committee

Resolved, That the following rules and regulations
be adopted for the guidance of the executive committee of the Garfield Memorial Hospital in the transac-

ion of business: Chapter L.—That in addition to a chalrman there shall be elected by ballot a vice-chairman, who shall, in the absence of the chairman, preside and perform mother duties as may devolve upon the presiding officer.

flicer. Chapter II.—First. The recording secretary shall Chapter II.—First. The recording secretary shall keep a journal of the meetings of the committee, lease notices to sach member or the committee when a meeting shall be called, and perform such other duties as usually belong to the office of recording secretary. Second. The corresponding secretaries shall attend to all matters relating to the correspondence of the committee.

Chapter III.—The treasurer shall receive and receipt for all funds given to or legislated to the beapital, and shall deposit or invest the same in such manner as may be directed by the financial committee, of which committee he shall be a member. Sec.

manner as may be directed by the financial committee, of which committee he shall be a member. Second—He shall pay no moneys out of the treasury of
the hospital fund in excess of \$100, unless directed by
the executive committee. He may pay any moneys
in excess of \$100 by the approval of the committee on
ways and means. Third—He shall keep a detailed account of all receipts and disbursements, and present
such account to the executive committee at such
times as may be resurred by the committee at such
times as may be resurred by the committee. He
shall also, as far as possible, give publicity to all donations that may be made to the hospital fund.
Chapter IV.—The committee on ways and means
shall have charge of all matters relating to the methods and means of obtaining floats for the establish

Chapter IV.—The committee on ways and means shall have charge of all matters relating to the methods and means of obtaining funds for the establishment of the hospital, and shall approve such accounts as may be contracted by it in furtherance of its duties before such bills shall be paid by the treasurer.

Chapter V.—The legislative committee shall attend to all matters relating to legislative enactments, such as the preparation and securement of a charter, the transfer of real estate donated or legislated to the hospital, and the obtaining of such appropriations as may be requested by the executive committee. Chapter VI.—The finance committee will be charged with the investment security and proper deposit of all finances received by the treasurer.

Chapter VII.—The committee on rules and organization shall prepare rules for the government of the executive committee, order of business for the executive committee, and when requested shall prepare a plan of hospital organization. No rule, regulation, or plan of hospital organization shall be recognized until passed upon by a majority of the executive committee.

Chapter VIII.—When a vacancy shall occur in the

Chapter VIII.—When a vacancy shall occur in the executive committee by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by the executive committee by bailot, a majority of those members present being necessary to an election.

Chapter IX.—A meeting of the executive committee may be called by the chairman, or, in his absence, the vice-chairman, or the chairman or vice-chairman shall call a meeting upon the request of any three members of the executive committee at any time and place in the District of Columbia, giving the majority of collect meeting to each member of the executive committee by a postal-card or other written communication, which shall be sent on by the recording secretary, or, in his absence or inability, by one of the corresponding secretaries. one of the corresponding secretaries.

Chapter X.—Nine members shall constitute a querum for the purpose of transacting business.

After some discussion these rules were adopted Senator Windom was then elected vice-chairman Mr. Solomous stated that the committee on ways and means had mailed BIXTY THOUSAND CIRCULARS to various parts of the country, setting forth the purposes of this committee and asking assistance. On motion of Mr. Davis, the sum of \$500 was ap-

riated to pay the current expenses of the A letter from Mrs. Garfield, which has already been published in THE REPUBLICAN, was read and ordered to be spread upon the records of the com-

Mr. Solomons stated that for several weeks be tween thirty-five and forty ladies and gentlemen had given their assistance in folding circulars and addressing envelopes in the interest of this committee. That Secretary Blaine had sent to t more important consulates copies of his appeal and intended supplementing these upon his re-turn with a personal note requesting that the officers there stationed will bring the matter to the attention of the courts to which they are accredited—anticipating that by this means sub scriptions amounting to at least

\$100,000 WILL BE RECEIVED. In regard to the appeals to the different churches Mr. Solomons said that, unfortunately, a wrong day had been selected for making the collections. The offerings on the first Sunday of each month are usually set aside for specific pur poses, but that another day will be named som time in December, when the congregations will be

arge, and good returns may be expected. On motion of Mr. Solomons a special committee consisting of Dr. Busey, Dr. Ashford, and Mr. Fendall were appointed, whose duty shalf be to organ-ise auxilary committees in all off the large cities throughout the United States for the

PURPOSE OF SOLICITING SUBSCRIPTIONS, naking collections, and transmitting the same the Executive Committee.
On motion of Dr. Toner a vote of thanks to the

ladies and gentleman who have given their ser-vices to the ways and means committee was unan imously adopted.

Dr. Busey called the attention of the committee to the Saitors' and Soldlers' Home, which he understood had been offered to this fund provided the consent of the Government can be obtained to

A communication from Mr. James Crutchet was received, douating a half dosen bronzes, descrip-tive of seques in the life of Washington, framed in wood taken from Mount Vernon, which medals are to be disposed of for the benefit of the hospital

THE POLLOWING CONTRIBUTIONS were reported, Jas. S. Beale, M. D., \$100; W. S. Thompson, \$100; W. W. Johnston, \$100; P. B. Lor-ing, \$100; W. S. Lincoln, M. D., \$100; W. V. Mar-mion, \$100; W. G. Metzerott, \$100; J. Ford Thomp-son, M. D., \$100; Geo. W. Corcoran, \$100; B. H. Warner, \$100; J. Tabor Johnson, M. D., \$50; D. W. \$50; Chas. Fisher, \$50; W. H. Dempsey

The committee on ways and means were authorized to appoint such persons as to them seem ex-pedient to canvass this city for subscriptions. The committee then adjourned subject to the call of

Sulteau Witnesses Summoned. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 .- Gustave Win-

ger, a United States deputy marshal of this city, yes-terday subpossed Henry Wood, general superintend-ent of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, to appear at Washington on November 14 next as a witness on behalf of the prosecution in the case of the United States against Charles J. Guilleau for the mur-der of President Garfield in September last. It is not known what the prosecution expect to prove by this

In conversation with a representative

In conversation with a representative of This Republicators yetherday, on the subject of refunding, Secretary Windom said that he did not expect to take any further action with regard to the outstanding bonds; that it was possible a new policy would become necessary in view of the advance in Government bonds, and as his successor would take charge of the Departments within the next rew days he would submit the matter to him for action.

The American Cup.

New York, Nov. 9 .- The first race of the Canadian sloop Atalanta for the American Cup was miled to-day over the regular course of the New York Yacht Club. The Mischier was chosen to sail against the Atalanta, and won the race by \$9m. \$0ja. The Gracia also sailed over the course (forty miles) and beat the Mischier by \$m. 17s., making the time in the Sm. \$80. the subjects time on record.

JUDGE FOLGER'S FRIENDS.

Receptioniat Home-He Tells of His In terview at Mentor. GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 9.-The demon

stration in honor of Judge Folger to-night at Lin-den Hall drew a very large and enthusiastic crowd. Judge Folger, in the course of a speech, paid a tribute of personal friendship to the late President Garfield, and, in the course of his re-President Carfield, and, in the course of his re-marks said: "It was my great privilege to per-sonally knew him. Sümmoned of a sudden to his presence for consultation, I passed with him hour of impressive and interesting intercourse I brougt away a large idea of him, of the fullness of his acquirements, scope of his knowledge, the greatness and wisdom of his purposes, and the un-solfabress of his soul. His treatment of me was noble and generous. You have surmised from public report for what he saked me to Mentor, I have seen it stated in one quarter that after contract with me he deemed me unfit for a place in in his Cabinet, and It was announced that the meeting was called at instance of the ways and means committee for the purpose of reporting what had been done and considering what further steps should be taken to in
it to you, and I think I may do so with no impro-

priety. Without preface my letter to General Garfield and his to me will plainly tell their own
story.

ALRANY, N. Y., MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1881.

To HON, JAMES A. GARFIELD:

Sirk: Suffer me to say over a part of what took
place between us during the hours of deep interest
that I passed in your presence on Saturday last,
If I rightly took what you said it is, first,
that you were inclined to offer me a place
in the next Chistinet. We went over
the reasons for and against that course. Some of
these against it were wholly answered and set saide.
The force of others was much abated. Others were
left as vigorous as when we began. Near the end of
our meeting you did honor me by plainly offering
methedifice of Attorney-General of the United States,
compling twith the distinction that in the happening of
a contingency you might ask me to take the post of
Secretary of the Treasury. You did not say what
that contingency is might ask me to take the post of
Secretary of the Treasury. You did not say what
that contingency is might ask me to take the post of
Secretary of the Treasury. This thought checked
me from asking what it was. If left, however, a grain of uncertainty in your proposition.
I felt the responsibility in which I was placed to myself and to my friends, personal and political, to the
party of which I am a member, and have been a
trusted representative. To the public I could not say
yes to your proposition, and did not feel willing without further reflection to utter a final no.
Since then the matter has had the best thought
I have to give, with the aid of the judgment of trusted friends. I need not go over the
reasons that I laid before you. They still effect nic,
some of them as they did then. Besides them there
is one growing out of the proposition made if I say
yes to yut; proposition, and did not feel willing without further reflection to utter a final no.
Since then the matter has had the best thought
I have to give, with the aid of the judgment of trusted friends. I need not go over the
reaso nake a decision that would disappoint a com-nunity to whom I owe so much of ratitude and duty. Some of these things which passed before me while with you showed me which passed before me while with you showed me what a vast and weighty burden of duty and responsibility you were about to take on. I feel you to be equal to it; a strong man armed for it. But bread and sound and toughened as your shoulders are there will be times when't will be grateful to you to have a loyal, earnest, kindly arm to ease the load a little from a galled spot. My intercourse with you, though short, has started the germs that could but grow if fissiered by closer acquaintance. In the fitter into a sincere, vigorous, affectionate, loyal devotion. It is, with relictance, them—almost with a sense of high opportunity spurned and of duty put bethind me—that I feel compelled to answer your proposition in the negative. With deep respect, your obedient servant,

LAWNFIELD, MINTON, OHIO, Feb. 21, 1881.

My DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st instant came today. I seriously regret that you decline the Attorney-Generalship: but, though disappointed in my hope that you would accept it, I shall remember with satisfaction your visit here and the frankness and cordiality of your conversation. Thanking you for the kind terms of your letter, I aim, very truly yours, I and I see the side of the long. I shall remember with the kind terms of your letter, I aim, very truly yours, I and the little of the side of the little terms of your conversation. Thanking you for the kind terms of your conversation. what a vast and weighty burden of duty and responsi

Hon, J. C. POLEER, Albany, N. Y.
There is an old proverb of some oriental nation, believe, and though short, it is a volume of atire, it says: "There are but two good men, one a dead, the other is not born." We must put our hand upon our mouth and our mouth in the dust before the mystery of Providence and humbly confess the good man dead. But are we as those that have no hope? Has not another good man been born? Ever since that dreadful second day of July "Dies true, Dies illue solvit in succlum in favilla." President Arthur has maintained a quiet decorum and ttained otherwise than to do the purpose he found incompletely performed. He has no greed of fame save that which will come from fame save that which will come from acting well the part that has been given him to do in such awful and unexpected circum-stances. May we hope that having been thus lifted up he may draw all hearts unto him. He has called me to a part in his counsels, and I hope and trost that I shall be found like-minded with

The Second Auditor's Report-Some Interesting Figures. Second Auditor Ferriss, of the Treasury

Department, y sterday submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report for the fisca year cuded June 30, 1881. The following is a recapitulation of the work of the bureau; Number accounts and claims of all kinds on hand July add old claims not heretofore reported, 18.0. Number of accounts and claims received during the year, 18,917. Total, 57,544 Number disposed of, including rejected cases 23,127; number of accounts and claims on hand July 30, 1881, 34,417; amount drawn out of the Treasury in payment of claims and in advances to Hisbursing officers, \$23,940,486.15; less repayments of unexpended balances, &c., \$674,193.25; net amount paid out, \$25,066,352.90. On referring to the reports of his office for the last eleven years the auditor finds that the number of claims for arrears of pay and bounty rejected and disallowed is more than double the number sllowed and paid. The figures are as follows: Claims allowed and paid, 1871 to 1881 inclusive, 80,476 claims disal lowed and rejected during same period, 163,432.

ON THIS SUBJECT
General Perriss says the amount paid out was \$19,287,880.05. The amount of the rejected claims is not given; but, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is fair to assume that claims disallowed averaged about the same as those allowed viz: \$127.83 or \$20.891,512.56 in the aggregate. large proportion of the discarded claims are cases in which the claims had been paid in full, but after the lapse of a few years had filed new claims, with affidavits that they had never been paid, and had never made any previous application. The investiga-tion of some of these cases has developed very remarkable instances of forgetfulness. These facts and figures would seem to indicate with suf-icient significance that the time has now arrived when all claims for pay and bounty on account of service during the war of the rebellion, and prior thereto may, without injustice, be barred by a statute of limitation.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Tallapossa left Philadelphia yesterday morning for New York. The Lackawanna salled from Valejo, Cal., on the

Mrs. William H. Shock, wife of Engineer-in-Chief Shock, United States navy, is quite ill at her residence at No. 1412 I street. Licutenant Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artil lery, acting signal officer, is on duty preparing weather indications this month.

The opinion of the Attorney-General defining the

status of the Signal Corps of the army is still on the desk of Secretary Lincoln, who still declines to mak United States navy, arrived at the Riggs House yes-terday from his home in Kentucky, where he has been for some time on sick leave.

Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, Third Cavalry, is varying his duties as alde-de-camp to General Nelson A. Miles in the Department of Columbia by Sectoring on his Arctic experiences in search of the Franklin relies.

Mr. John Hogg, chief clark of the Navy Department, has removed with his family to the city from his home on Columbia Heights, Meridian Hill, and has leased the house at No. 1138 Fourteenth street for

Corps were examined yesterday evening by Launce-ant William E. lickhimor, Third Artillery, and Lieu-tenant Harry L. Balley, Twenty-thes Infaury, for promotion to the grade of first-class privates.

THE STAR ROUTES.

COL. ENOCH TOTTEN'S ARGUMENT.

Exhaustive Ressons Why the Information Should Be Thrown Out of Court-The Arguments All . In and an Opinion Expected from the Judge To-Day.

The closing day of the argument in the ir-route cases did not seem to be of sufficient increst to attract a large crowd, and during Colonel of ten's entire remarks empty chairs were apparent everywhere. The speaker, however, deliv-Totten's entire remarks empty chairs were apparent everywhere. The speaker, however, delivered an able and exhaustive argument, abounding with numerous authorities, and the only break in the monotony of legal phrases was an occasional tilt between the two Colonels, Totten and Cook. Messra Brady and French, of the defend-ants, were present nearly all day, and of their counsel only Messra. Totten and Wilson put in an appearance. Messra. Browter and Cook looked out for the interests of the Government, and fre-quently held whispered consultations when a particular point was made by the defense.

quently beld whispored consultations when a particular point was made by the defense.

Argument of Mr. Enoch Totten.

May it please the Court: I suppose I may with propriety congratulate all the parties, and particularly Your Honor, upon our near approach to the end of this argument. I can certainly congratulate the gentlemen opposed to us for the courage, ability, and elequente with which they have presented their side of the case. I may also, with propriety, congratulate my associates and myself that we have at last had an opportunity to appear in a proper forum where we can be heard in defense of our clients, even if we have been brought here by means of smillegitimate proceeding. I can also with propriety congratulate my client and the other gentlemen who are the respondents to this information. They have been the target of villification for now nearly six months, and this is the first time they have had an opportunity to be heard. They have been brought before the public and condemned by the pathic press; they have been charged, tried, and found guilty by a Democratic political convention in Ohio, and they have been charged, tried, and found guilty by a political convention in New York without even the

York without even the

FORMALITY OF AN INFORMATION.

[Laughter.] Perhaps I might also, with propriety, congratulate them that they have not been sentenced and imprisoned by those high judicial bodies. [Laughter.] Now, Your Honor, at the beginning of what I have do say beer it is proper for me to refer to the outset of this matter, and to remind the Court that we are here standing exactly in the same predicament, the same position that we would have occupied had we been invited to come in and give our advice as to the propriety of permitting this paper to be filled in this court. We are here for the purpose of showing the Court that no such paper as this aformation should have been filed; that, according to the laws prevailing in this District and the practice prevailing in this court, no such proceeding is authorized or known. It is admitted by the counsel on the other side substantially, that this is not the ordinary way of proceeding in prosecutions for crime, and that unless they do show to the Court some good reason—some good excussefor avoiding the grand jury, and coming directly to Your Honor and asking Your Honor to pass upon these questions, which ordinarily go FORMALITY OF AN INFORMATION.

Your Honor and saking Your Honor to pass upon these questions, which ordinarily go

BEFORE A GRAND JURY;
that unless they can show good grounds for their setion their proceeding must fail. If they fail to show such good grounds I assume that they will grant that the information ought not to be here, and that the motion which we have made should be allowed. Now, the reason assigned by the learned gentlemen on the other side for not going before the grand jury with this charge is a fear that the bar of the statute of limitation would interpose and exclude from examination these questions involved in the case of Route Na, 0,001. I wish to invite Your Honor's attention, first—to one or two circumstances connected directly with that question. The charge is made that in 1878, in the month of October, these alleged acts were committed. In the second count the "conspiracy" is inid as of the first of October, 1877. Your Honor has not been kept in the dark about this case, Your Honor obtained, from some source, information sufficient to enable you to invite, from the bench, the attention of the grand jury to the frauds which were alleged to have been committed against the Post-Office Department. It was then Announced to the grand jury to the frauds period of time which were to be added to the product of the grand jury to the frauds which were alleged to have been committed against the post-Office Department. It was then and the grand jury was to be adjourned for a period of time which would carry it over until

ANNOUNCED DEPARTMENT. It was then ANNOUNCED DETAIL FULLIC PRIOSE that the grand jury was to be adjourned for a period of time which would carry it over until some time early in September. Acting upon what Your Honor had said, and what we had learned outside of the court-house, my associates and myself came into this court on the 24th day of June last, and asked that Your Honor would not adjourn the grand jury; that Your Honor would detain the grand jury here for the purpose of permitting them, requiring them, to examine the question of these frauds alleged to have been committed in the management of the star-route service in the Post-Office Department. On that occasion my Brother Cook was present, and he said that "up to this time (the 24th of June last) the Court had no information, direct or indirect, that, one deneral Brady, was suspected of any crime; that it wad a novel position to assume, that a court of justice can be called upon to take cognitance of accusations made in the public press; that he could state, IN BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT,

tions made in the public press; that he could state,

IN BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT,
the Attorney-General, the District Attorney, and
himself, and that the statement might be regarded
as authoritative, that nothing should be presented
to the grand jury until the most careful and thorough investigation had demonstrated that a crime
had probably been committed. Acting upon these
authoritative principles, he would say there was
no case to present against General Bridy, or anylody clse. Now, Your Honer, we have Brother
Cook's word for it that there is no evidence to
make out a probable case against deneral Brady.

body clee. Now, Your Honor, we have Brother Cook's word for it that there is no evidence to make out a probable case against General Brady, or anybody clse; because if there had been probable cause adduced by the examination made by the gentlemen managing the presecution in this case, we have Brother Cook's word for it that the case, when the goal of the grand jury. It did not go to the grand jury.

Mr. Cook—If Your Honor please, perhaps it is most proper that I should not allow that statement in the concluding argument to go uncorrected. What I said was at that time we had no case, and I referred, in the language quoted, to an investigation, and said that we were required to conduct that investigation as carefully as possible. I now say that when the information was filed we had an excellent case, as we supposed, and still suppose.

Mr. Totten—Brother Cook, therefore, has changed his mind, because we had his word for it, and we relied upon it, that so soon as they discovered evidence which would make out a probable case of crime they would go before the grand jury. The case went on, as Your Honor will remember, and was largely tried and discussed in the public pressual time time of the

RECONVENING OF THE GRAND JURY.

Then what was done? The Government employed new and additional counsel? That was some time about the first of September, if I remember aright—perimps later. The grand jury reconvened, did its business, and was adjourned under circumstances which Your Honor has had detailed before you, and to which I need not allude now; most likely because there was no business presented for them to dispose of. After the incoming of the new blood toto the proceeding, and probably the more extended learning, what was the next step? On the last day in the afternoon, or perhaps in the morning, before the alteged time was the expire within which proceedings might be instituted before the grand jury, this information was filed in this court under the pressure of the argument that the statute of limitation would foreclose the case if the proceeding. RECONVENING OF THE GRAND JURY.

close the case if the prosecution

WERE DELAYED ANY LONGER.

Now, I stand here ready in my own mind to acquit Brother Look of intentionally failing to keep his promise to us to go before the grand Jury as soon as he found a case, because of this advent of other counsel. I am ready in my own mind to acquit him of instituting or advising any such proceeding as this in this District. It required the prolific mind of a New York practitioner, to arrange and produce so formidable a paper as the one which we have before us to-day. As to the matter of delay, I wish to invite Your Honor's attention to the facts about the delays, in this case. If these offenses were committed on or abous the 1st day of October, 1878, as is alicered, then there were two grand juries during that year convened 12 this court, which disposed of their business, adjourned, and went home. In the year 1879, there were three grand jurios which did the same thing, and in 1880 the same number. In 1881, the present year, we have had the grand jury which was convened in March, and the grand jury which was convened in June; the first of hear came and went and there was no sign of any starroute prosecutions. The second grand fury has come and has been disposing of all the business placed before it, and adjourning from time to time, and yet there is nothing of these cases before the grand jury now that I am aware of, I do not believe that the jury is in session, even. Yet we are called upon to spend an entire week in the argument of a question as to whether or no the practices of this court and its predecessors for a hundred and fifty years shall be overthrown because THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

fifty years shall be overthrown because
THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS
may interpose if this proceeding is not supported and sustained by the Court! And we are invited to go to the common law for this practice—the common law of England. Now, I submit to the common law of England. Now, I submit to the common law of England. Now, I submit to the common law of England. Now, I submit to the common law of England. Now, I submit to the court that if these gontlemen desire that we shall be tried, as it were, in England, then we are to be protected by the Himiations and the qualifications that prevail in England relating to criminal informations. But one of the rules well-setablished in the practice in England is that there shall be no delay in filing a criminal proceeding by information, and if Your Honor desires to see the authority for my statement, I refer you to Cole on Criminal Informations, page 43, where it is laid down as a rule that "not more than one issuable term shall be allowed to go by: because if one term goes by and the succeding assizes come in, the courts say that they ought to have presented their case to the grand jury." But we are not without further advice and notice to the whole world upon the subject of the pendency of these cases, and my learned friend, Brother Cook, will pardon use if I allode to a publication in the public press made to the 4 day of June, 1881. I happened at that time to be in the city of Philadelphia, where I took up an acount to read, and winch attracted my attention because of the extraordinary susgestions which